

Knowledge Organisers

1st Autumn Term

Science

History

Geography

Art

PSHE

Latin

Computing

R.E.

Music

P.E.

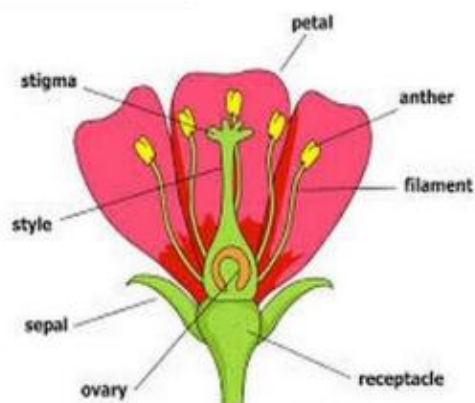
Year 3

Knowledge Organiser - Cycles in Nature – Science - Year 3

Key Vocabulary:

reproduce	The stage of living things creating new life e.g. having a baby.
fertilise	When the male and female parts of a living thing have created a new life.
anther	The part of a plant that contains the pollen.
pollen	The male part of a plant.
ovule	The female part of a plant.
mature	When a plant or animal becomes an adult.
ripen	When a baby plant becomes an adult, or a fruit/vegetable is ready to fall off the adult plant.
nutrients	The goodness required for life and growth; plants absorb nutrients from the soil.
sprout	When a seed has started to grow, you can see roots and leaves forming.
dispersal	Spreading things out over an area, seeds do this to help to reproduce.

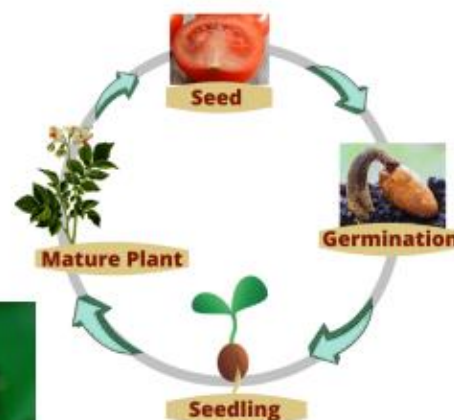
Parts of a Plant



many flowers rely on animals to help with pollination by moving pollen from one flower to another



poppy seeds are dispersed from a 'pepper pot' head, when the wind blows the seeds shake out

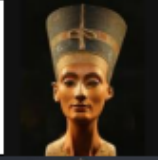


Key Knowledge:

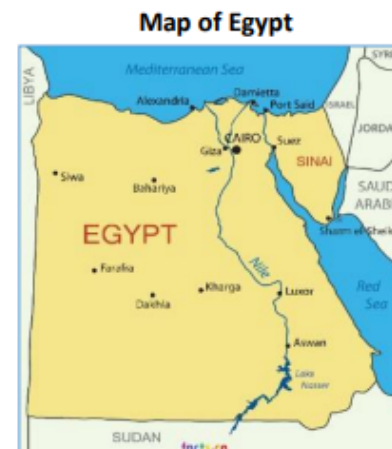
- I know the parts of a flower and can explain the life cycle of a plant.
- I know different plants need different amounts of things in order to thrive.
- I know that water moves from the roots of a plant, upwards via the stem.
- I know that pollination is needed for flowering plants to reproduce.
- I understand that plants spread their seeds in many different ways to reproduce.

Year 3 History Knowledge Organiser – Ancient Egypt

Key Vocabulary	Definition
River Nile	A river, which flows through the continent of Africa. It is the longest river throughout the world.
Black Land	The land either side of the River Nile, which the soil turns black. It is full of rich nutrients to help plants grow.
Irrigation	The supply of water, which helps land or crops to grow.
Archaeology	A person who studies history by looking for things people in the past have left behind. Archaeologists look at objects (artifacts), people and places (sites) from a long time ago.
Pharaohs	Pharaohs were the King or Queen of Egypt. A Pharaoh was the most important and powerful person in kingdom. They were the head of the government and the highest priest of every temple.
Artifacts	An object made by humans, typically one of cultural or historical interest

Pharaohs	
Nefertiti	
Tutankhamun	
Rameses II	

Key Knowledge
I know Egypt is in Africa.
I know the importance of the River Nile to Ancient Egyptians.
I understand how archaeology helps us to find out about the past.
I know that hieroglyphics can tell us about life in Ancient Egypt.
I know that Pharaohs were Ancient Egyptian rulers.



Howard Carter

- Born in 1874 in Norfolk, England - Discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun with Lord Carnarvon

Knowledge Organiser - Spatial Sense - Geography - Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Eight-point compass	A tool used for navigation, shows the following directions; north, north-east, east, south-east, south, south west, west and north west.
Grid reference	A set of information (often a letter and a number) that locates a place on a map.
Symbols	Small simple pictures that represent different things on a map.
Key	A key gives information about the symbols included on a map. [Grab your reader's attention with a great quote from the document or use this space to emphasize a key point. To place this text box anywhere on the page, just drag it.]
Human features	Man-made features of an area, for example, buildings, bridges and roads.
Physical features	Natural features of an area, for example, rivers, hills, valleys.

Key Knowledge

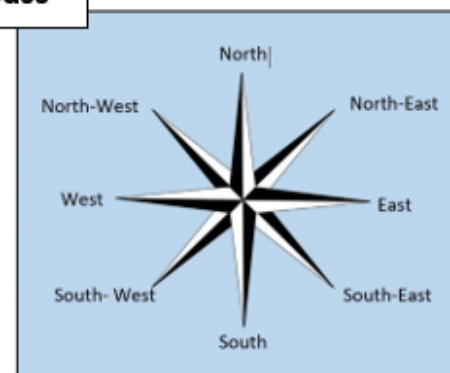
I know what a compass is and why they are important. I can name the 8 point on a compass.
I know that OS (Ordnance Survey) symbols give us information about locations on a map.

I can use 4 figure grid references to find and plot locations on a map

I know why and how the Fens were drained

I know the similarities and differences between Puno (Peru) and West Norfolk (England)

Eight Point Compass



Map of the Fens



Peru



United Kingdom



Knowledge Organiser - Landscape and Symmetry – Visual Arts – Year 3

Key Vocabulary:

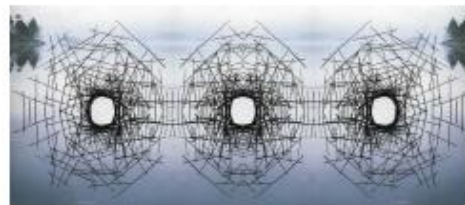
landscape	A painting or drawing of a large area of the natural world, for example mountains or fields.
seascape	A type of landscape painting which is of the sea.
method	A way of doing something, for example the steps for painting a picture.
sketch	A rough drawing or painting, possibly to be looked at to be able to complete a finished drawing or painting.
brushstroke	The mark made by a paintbrush.
symmetry/symmetrical	Where the parts of a picture or object look exactly the same on both sides, a mirror image.
natural materials	Things from nature, used to make art, for example leaves, sticks or stones.
temporary	Something which lasts for a short time.

Art that uses Symmetry

Leonardo da Vinci
(1495-98) The Last Supper



Andy Goldsworthy (Born 1956) Untitled and undated



Key Knowledge:

I understand what a landscape and a seascape are.

I know artists use different methods for painting landscapes like painting outside, painting in a studio or using a photograph

I know some of the artwork by Turner and can describe his style and use of brushstrokes.

I understand what symmetry is, can identify symmetry in paintings and create my own symmetrical artwork.

I can use symmetry to create a work of art in the style of Andy Goldsworthy.

Art that uses Symmetry

Constable (1831)
Salisbury Cathedral from the Meadows



Turner (1842)
Snowstorm



Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Being Me in My World - Year Three



Vocabulary

Acknowledge	To accept, admit, or recognise something, or the truth or existence of something.
Affirm	To state something as true. To show your support for an opinion or idea.
Solution	The answer to a problem.
Fairness	The quality of treating people equally or in a way that is right or reasonable.
Personal goal	Set by an individual to achieve objectives that will 'better' themselves.
Co-operate	To act or work together for a particular purpose, or to be helpful by doing what someone asks you to do.
Valued	Useful and important.



Key Knowledge

I can face new challenges positively, make responsible choices and ask for help when I need it.

I can understand why rules are needed and how they relate to rights and responsibilities.

I can understand that my actions affect myself and others and I care about other people's feelings.



Reflective questions

Ask me this...

Do you know how and when you learn the best?

Why is it important to feel valued/ that we belong?

What rights do we have in school?



Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 1: Meet the Family

Key Vocabulary	
Latin	English
quis es?	Who are you? singular
quī estis?	Who are you? plural
māter	Mother
pater	Father
fīlia	Daughter
fīlius	Son
īnfāns	Little child
servī	Slaves
sum	I am
salvē	Hello singular
salvēte	Hello plural
omnēs	Everyone
quis?	Who?
quid?	What?
Fēlīx diēs tibi sit	Happy birthday (may you have a happy day)
grātiās tibi agō	I thank you
fāmōsa	Famous
euge!	Hurrah!
sedāte!	Sit down! (imperative/bossy verb)

**Greek Myth
Perseus and Medusa**

Key Knowledge
To understand the relevance of learning Latin.
To learn to say hello and goodbye.
To write simple sentences using the verb esse (to be).
To understand the difference between singular and plural.
To translate the description of a character from a Greek myth.



Meet the Family who live in Vindolanda

Legidina is the mother

Flavius is the father. He is the fort commander of Vindolanda

Iulius is the son

Flavia is the daughter

Rufus is the young child

Corinthus and Candidus are slaves

Pandora is a slave

Vibrissa is the cat

Minimus is the mouse

Unit Motto
carpe diem = seize the day

Grammar and Phonics

No capital letters are used in Latin apart from when you are writing someone's name. Don't translate names.

The letter v in Latin makes the sae sound as the letter w in English.

Male names end in -us, female names end in -a.

Year 3 Knowledge Organiser - Computing – Computing systems and networks – Connecting computers

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Digital device	An object that processes information digitally, which means that it does something beyond being either on or off
Input	Information going into the computer. Can include moving or clicking the mouse, using the keyboard, swiping and tilting the device.
Output	Information that comes out of the computer e.g. sound.
Process	A series of actions or steps taken in order to achieve a particular end.
Program	Software that run on a computer
Connection	A relationship or link between two ideas.
Network	Several interconnected computers, machines, or operations
Network switch	A device that enables multiple devices on a network to be connected with each other
Server	A computer that manages the network and stores files
Wireless access point	A device, connected to a wired network, that sends and receives wireless signals for/from devices with WiFi connectivity

Networks and Network Devices

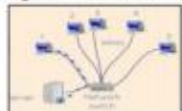
Connections and Networks

- In Computing, a connection describes a link between the computer and something else.
- For example, a computer may be connected to the internet through wires, a mobile data system, or WiFi.
- A computer network is a set of connections that joins computers together.
- The computers in the network can send and receive information to one another.



Network Devices

- Network switch:** a device that helps different devices on a network to be connected with each other.
- Server:** a computer that manages the network and stores files
- Wireless access point (WAP):** a device, connected to a wired network, that sends and receives wireless signals to and from devices.



Key knowledge

- To explain how digital devices function.
- To recognise how digital devices can change the way we work
- To explain how a computer network can be used to share information
- To explore how digital devices can be connected
- To recognise the physical components of a network
- To identify input and output devices

Digital Devices – Input, Process Output (IPO)

- A device is something that has been made for a particular purpose (it has a special use).
- Digital devices use processing (have a process) There is more than just an on-off function. Digital devices have an input, process, output (IPO)

Input: Something that sends a message to the device. E.g. You press a button on the keyboard.



Input Devices: Keyboard, joystick, mouse, web cam, microphone, touch screen, track ball, digital camera.

Process: The device acts on the message. E.g. The computer follows a program that tells it what to do when the keyboard is pressed.



Output: Something that is sent out by the device. E.g. The letter that you have typed on the screen.



Output Devices: Screen/monitor, printer, headphones, projector, speaker, smartboard.

Why Networks Are Useful

- Computer networks allow us to send and receive information between computers that are in different places.
- Networks can help us to communicate quickly and easily.
- Networks can also join computers to shared devices, like scanners and printers.
- The internet is a global network of computers. Imagine how different life would be without the internet!
- If information is shared on a network, it helps to reduce the risk of data being lost, e.g. if one computer breaks.



R.E. Year 3 Autumn 1 Knowledge Organiser

Would celebrating Diwali at home and in the community bring a feeling of belonging to a Hindu child?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Hindu	Hinduism is a religion of many gods. However, all Hindus worship one supreme being, Brahman.
Diwali	The Hindu festival of light. Usually held in November. The festival symbolizes the victory of light over darkness and good over evil.
Rama	Rama was a Prince who got banished to a forest. His wife Sita was captured, so Rama raised an army of animals and rescued her.
Sita	The wife of Rama. When she is rescued by Rama, they travel home and tiny lights guide them back to safety. This is the start of the Diwali celebration.
Lakshmi	Lakshmi is the goddess of money and good luck in Hinduism. Hindus pray to her on Diwali.
temple	A Hindu temple is called a Mandir.

Key Knowledge
I know what it feels like to belong to a group.
I can re tell the story of Rama and Sita
I know how Hindus celebrate Diwali
I can explain how I think Hindu children feel when they take part in Diwali celebrations
I know that having things in common with other people helps me to feel like I belong.



Eating Diwali sweets!



Hindu children celebrate Diwali by:



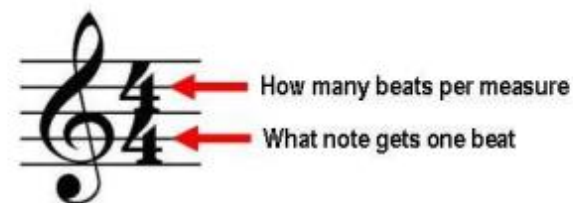
Lighting Diwali Lamps



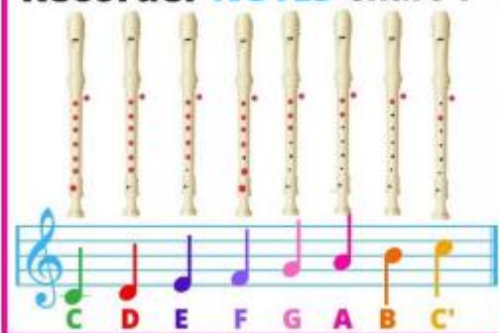
Making Rangoli patterns

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Time signature	The rhythm following a clef
Key signature	The key of a piece of music depends on the flats and sharps in the music.
Minim	
Crotchet	
Quaver	
Tempo	The speed at which music is played
Dynamics	Levels of sound in music (soft to loud)
Ballad	A song that tells a story
Country	A mixture of Ballard and dance music
Improvise	Create spontaneous music
Pop	'Popular' music

Key Signature: C major — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature



Recorder NOTES Chart 1



Songs covered

- Home is where the heart is
- Let's work it out together
- Please be kind



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Orienteering	A sport in which people run through a series of waypoints (controls) using a map to guide them.
Controls	A checkpoint or place on the map that a competitor needs to find.
Cardinal directions	The eight cardinal directions are the four main compass directions: north, east, south, and west and also NE, SE, SW and NW.
Control point	The locations that the orienteer will visit on the course. They are marked on the map with a circle and the control point number.

Skills	
Problem Solving	
Map reading	
Reading a legend	  Open land  Out of bounds  Forest, light trees/bushes: slow running  Forest, thick trees/bushes: walk

Skill Development

Be able to identify key symbols on a map and use a key to help navigate around a grid.
To follow a set route on a map.
Be able to accurately follow and give instructions.
To communicate and co-operate effectively with others